

□ 30 □ □□□□□□□□□

$$f(x) = x \ln x + \frac{a}{2} x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + x \cos x - \sin x - x \ln x - 1 \quad \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$2 \frac{d}{dx} (x e^{x-a}) = f(x) = \frac{a}{2} x^2 + ax - 1$$

11

$$\square 1 \square 0 < a, \frac{8}{\pi^2}$$

□2□ $a > 1$

□□□□

[illegible]

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x e^{x-a}) = f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + ax - 1) = e^{x-a} + (x-a) = x + \ln x, x > 0 \quad h(e^{x-a}) = e^{x-a} + (x-a)$$

$$x^{\frac{a}{x}} = f(x) \cdot \frac{a}{2}x^2 + ax - 1 \quad a = x - \ln x, x > 0 \quad \varphi(x) = x - \ln x$$

$\varphi(x) = x - \ln x$ □□□□□□□□.

010

$$\square\square \mathcal{G}(X) = \frac{a}{2}X^2 + X\cos X - \sin X \quad \square \quad X \in (0 \square \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \square$$

$$\square\square g'(x) = x(a - \sin x) \square$$

$$a.1 \quad a - \sin x.0 \quad g(x) \quad (0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$g(0) = 0 \leq g(x) \leq \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\square 0 < a < 1 \square \square \exists x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \square \square \sin x_0 = a \square$$

$$g(x) \in (x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \implies (0, x_0) \implies$$

$$g(0)=0 \quad g(\frac{\pi}{2})=\frac{a\pi^2}{8}-1$$

$$\frac{a\pi^2}{8}-1>0 \quad a>\frac{8}{\pi^2} \quad g(x)>0 \quad (0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\frac{a\pi^2}{8}-1,0 \quad 0<a,\frac{8}{\pi^2} \quad g(x)>0 \quad (0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$a,0 \quad g(x)=a-x\sin x<0 \quad g(x)>0 \quad (0,\frac{\pi}{2}] \quad g(x)>0 \quad (0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$0<a,\frac{8}{\pi^2} \quad g(x)>0 \quad (0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

2

$$xe^{x-a}=f(x)=\frac{a}{2}x^2+ax-1(x>0)$$

$$xe^{x-a}=x\ln x+ax \quad e^{x-a}=\ln x+a$$

$$e^{x-a}+(x-a)=x+\ln x$$

$$h(x)=x+\ln x,x>0 \quad h(e^{x-a})=e^{x-a}+(x-a)$$

$$h(x)=1+\frac{1}{x}>0 \quad h(x)>0,(0,+\infty)$$

$$e^{x-a}=x \quad x-a=\ln x \quad a=x-\ln x,x>0$$

$$x \quad xe^{x-a}=f(x)=\frac{a}{2}x^2+ax-1$$

$$a=x-\ln x,x>0$$

$$\varphi(x)=x-\ln x \quad \varphi'(x)=1-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$0< x<1 \quad \varphi'(x)<0 \quad x>1 \quad \varphi'(x)>0$$

$$\varphi(x)=x-\ln x \quad (0,1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

① $f(x) \geq 0$

$$e^{x+\ln a} + x + \ln a \geq \ln(x+2) + e^{\ln(x+2)}$$

$$\ln a = \ln(x+2) - x \quad \ln a < 1 \quad 0 < a < e \quad a \in (0, e)$$

[illegible]

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m = \frac{1}{2} \textcircled{2} \quad m = 1 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

□□□□1□□□□□□□□2 $m.1$.

$$f(x) = e^{x-1} - x \quad f'(x) = e^{x-1} - 1 \quad f''(x) = e^{x-1} \quad R(1) = 0 \quad f(x) = e^{x-1} - x$$

$f'(1+\ln 2) = 0$ $f(x)$

$$e^{t-1} - t = 0 \quad h(t) = e^{t-1} - t \quad t = 1 \quad 1 = x - \ln(n\kappa) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$1 + \ln m = x \cdot \ln x \quad \ell(x) = x \cdot \ln x \quad 1 + \ln m \quad m$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2}, f(x) = e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad f'(x) = e^{x-1} - x, f''(x) = e^{x-1} - 1$$

$$f^*(x) \leq R \leq f^*(1) = 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (0,1) \quad (1,+\infty)$$

$$f(x) \cdot f(1) = 0 \quad f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad m=1, f'(x) = e^{x-1} - x^2 \quad f'(x) = e^{x-1} - 2x \quad f''(x) = e^{x-1} - 2$$

$$f'(x) \cdot R \quad f'(1+\ln 2) = 0$$

$$f'(x) \quad (0, 1+\ln 2) \quad (1+\ln 2, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) \dots f'(1+\ln 2) = -2\ln 2 < 0 \quad f'(4) = e^3 - 8 > 0$$

$$x_0 \in (1+\ln 2, 4)$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x) = 0 \quad e^{x-1} - mx^2 + m\ln(mx) = 0 \quad mx > 0$$

$$\frac{e^{x-1}}{mx} - x + \ln(mx) = \frac{e^{x-1}}{e^{\ln(mx)}} - x + \ln(mx) = e^{x-\ln(mx)-1} - [x - \ln(mx)] = 0$$

$$t = x - \ln(mx)$$

$$e^{x-1} - t = 0 \quad h(t) = e^{t-1} - t$$

$$h(t) = e^{t-1} - 1 \quad h'(t) \quad t \in (-\infty, 1) \quad t \in (1, +\infty) \quad h(1) = 0$$

$$h(t) = e^{t-1} - t \quad t = 1$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad 1 = x - \ln(mx) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$1 + \ln m = x - \ln x$$

$$f(x) = x - \ln x \quad f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \quad f(x) \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \dots f(1) = 1 \quad 1 + \ln m \quad m \cdot 1$$

$$$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x) = 0 \quad e^{x-\ln(mx)-1} - [x - \ln(mx)] = 0 \quad t = x - \ln(mx)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{t-1} - t = 0 \quad \frac{d}{dt} h(t) = e^{t-1} - t$$

$$4 \quad f(x) = e^{2x+a} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{a}{2}$$

$$1 \quad y = f(x) \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad a$$

$$2 \quad y = f(x) \quad a$$

$$1 \quad a \leq -1 - \ln 2 \quad 2 \quad a > -1 - \ln 2$$

$$a$$

$$1 \quad f(x) \leq 0 \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad e \quad a \leq -2x - \ln 4x \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$g(x) = -2x - \ln 4x$$

$$2 \quad e^{2x+a} + \frac{2x+a}{2} = e^{\ln x} + \frac{\ln x}{2} \quad (0, +\infty) \quad a = \ln x - 2x \quad (0, +\infty) \quad h(x) = \ln x - 2x$$

$$a$$

$$a$$

$$1 \quad f(x) = 2e^{2x+a} - \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$f(x) \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = 2e^{2x+a} - \frac{1}{2x} \leq 0 \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$e$$

$$a \leq -2x - \ln 4x \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$g(x) = -2x - \ln 4x \quad g'(x) = -2 - \frac{1}{x} < 0$$

$$1) \quad a=1 \quad f(x) \quad \text{monotonically}$$

$$2) \quad f(x) \quad \text{monotonically} \quad a \quad \text{monotonically}.$$

$$\text{monotonically} \quad 1) \quad 0 \quad \text{monotonically} \quad 2) \quad 0 < a < 1.$$

$$\text{monotonically}$$

$$1) \quad f(x) = e^x - \ln(x+1) - 1 \quad \text{monotonically}.$$

$$2) \quad f(x) \quad \text{monotonically} \quad ae^x + \ln(ae^x) = \ln(x+1) + (x+1) \quad \text{monotonically} \quad h(t) = t + \ln t \quad \text{monotonically} \quad h(t) \quad \text{monotonically}$$

$$a = \frac{x+1}{e^x} \quad (x > -1) \quad \text{monotonically}.$$

$$\text{monotonically}$$

$$1) \quad a=1 \quad f(x) = e^x - \ln(x+1) - 1 \quad f'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x+1} \quad x > -1$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, +\infty) \quad f(0)=0$$

$$\therefore \quad -1 < x < 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad \text{monotonically}$$

$$\therefore \quad f(x) \quad x=0 \quad f(0)=0 \quad \text{monotonically}.$$

$$2) \quad f(x) \quad \text{monotonically} \quad f(x)=0 \Rightarrow ae^x + \ln a + x = \ln(x+1) + x+1 \quad \text{monotonically}$$

$$ae^x + \ln(ae^x) = \ln(x+1) + (x+1) \quad \text{monotonically}$$

$$h(t) = t + \ln t \quad h(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{t} > 0 \quad h(t) \quad \text{monotonically}$$

$$\therefore ae^x = x+1 \quad (x > -1) \quad \text{monotonically} \quad a = \frac{x+1}{e^x} \quad (x > -1) \quad \text{monotonically}.$$

$$s(x) = \frac{x+1}{e^x} \quad s'(x) = -\frac{x}{e^x}$$

$$x \in (-1, 0) \quad s'(x) > 0 \quad s(x) \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad s'(x) < 0 \quad s(x) \quad x = -1 \quad s(x) = \frac{x+1}{e^x} = 0$$

$$s(0) = 1 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad s(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad s(x) > 0$$

$$\forall x > -1 \quad \frac{x+1}{e^x} \in (0, 1]$$

$$\therefore 0 < a < 1.$$

□□□□

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \ln(e^x) = x \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \ln(t) = \ln(t) \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \ln(t) = \ln(t)$$

$$f(x) = x - \ln x - 2$$

$$f(1) = 1 - \ln 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$f(3) = 3 - \ln 3 - 2 = 1 - \ln 3$$

$$\forall x \in (1, +\infty) \quad x \ln x > x - 1 \quad \forall x \in (1, +\infty) \quad x \ln x > x - 1$$

□□□□

$$f(1) = 1 - \ln 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$f(2) = 2 - \ln 2 - 2 = -\ln 2$$

$$f(3) = 3 - \ln 3 - 2 = 1 - \ln 3$$

□□□□

$$(1) \quad \forall x \in (1, +\infty) \quad x \ln x > x - 1$$

$$(2) \quad \forall x \in (1, +\infty) \quad x \ln x > x - 1$$

$$(3) \quad \forall x \in (1, +\infty) \quad x \ln x > x - 1 \quad \forall x \in (1, +\infty) \quad x \ln x > x - 1$$

$$f(1) = 1 - \ln 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$f(x) = x - \ln x - 2$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 1 - \ln 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

2.

$$f(x) = x - \ln x - 2$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x \in (3, 4) \text{ 时 } f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (3, 4) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$f(3) = 3 - \ln 3 - 2 = 1 - \ln 3 < 0, \quad f(4) = 4 - \ln 4 - 2 = 2 - \ln 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (3, 4) \text{ 上存在唯一零点}$$

3.

$$x \ln x + x > k(x-1) \quad x \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore k < \frac{x \ln x + x}{x-1}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x \ln x + x}{x-1}, \quad g'(x) = \frac{x - \ln x - 2}{(x-1)^2}, \quad x > 1$$

$$f(x) = x - \ln x - 2 \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增, 且 } f(3) < 0, f(4) > 0$$

$$x_0 \in (3, 4) \text{ 使得 } f(x_0) = x_0 - \ln x_0 - 2 = 0$$

$$x \in (1, x_0) \text{ 时 } f(x) < 0, \quad g'(x) < 0, \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (1, x_0) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$x \in (x_0, +\infty) \text{ 时 } f(x) > 0, \quad g'(x) > 0, \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (x_0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(x_0) = \frac{x_0 \ln x_0 + x_0}{x_0 - 1} = \frac{x_0(x_0 - 2) + x_0}{x_0 - 1} = x_0 \in (3, 4)$$

$$\therefore k < g(x)_{\min} = x_0 \in (3, 4)$$

$$k \leq 3$$

1111

[illegible]
$$f(x) = (x - k - 1)e^x$$
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$
$$g(x) = f(x) + \varepsilon^2 \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad k$$
$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^k : f(x) > 3x\}$$

1111

$$1 - \frac{1}{e}$$
$$\boxed{2} \mid 2 \cup [e^2 - 1, +\infty) \quad \boxed{}$$

□3□-2.

1111

1 $f(x)$

$$\square_{2n} \quad g(x) \quad K \leq 0 \quad g(0) < 0 \quad K > 0 \quad g(x)_{\min} = g(K)$$

$g'(k) > 0$ $g'(k) = 0$ $g'(k) < 0$ $g'(x)$ $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\boxed{3}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad k < x-1-\frac{3x}{e^x} \quad h(x) = x-1-\frac{3x}{e^x} \quad h'(x) = \frac{e^x+3x-3}{e^x} \quad m(x) = e^x+3x-3 \quad \exists x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\boxed{m(x_0)=0} \quad \boxed{h(x)_{\min}=h(x_0)} \quad \boxed{h(x_0)} \quad \boxed{k}.$$

□1□

$$k=-1 \quad f(x) = xe^x \quad f'(x) = (x+1)e^x$$
$$\therefore \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline x \in (-\infty, -1) & f'(x) < 0 & x \in (-1, +\infty) & f'(x) > 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \begin{cases} (-\infty, -1) \\ (-1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \begin{cases} f(-1) = -\frac{1}{e} \end{cases}$$

2

$$g(x) = (x - k - 1)e^x + e^2 \therefore g'(x) = (x - k)e^x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty, k) & g'(x) < 0 \\ x \in (k, +\infty) & g'(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \begin{cases} (-\infty, k) \\ (k, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} k \leq 0 & g'(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \\ g'(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \\ g(0) < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -k - 1 + e^2 < 0 \\ k > e^2 - 1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} k > 0 & g'(x) \begin{cases} (0, k) \\ (k, +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g'(k) > 0 \\ 0 < k < 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} g'(x)_{\min} = g'(k) > 0 \\ g'(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g'(k) = 0 \\ k = 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} g'(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g'(k) < 0 \\ k > 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} g'(k+1) = e^2 > 0 \\ g'(k) g'(k+1) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \begin{cases} (k, k+1) \\ g(0) = -k - 1 + e^2 \leq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k \geq e^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k = 2 \\ k \geq e^2 - 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} g'(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 \cup [e^2 - 1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

3

$$\begin{cases} f(x) > 3x \\ x \in \mathbf{R} \end{cases} \begin{cases} (x - k - 1)e^x > 3x \\ x \in \mathbf{R} \end{cases} \begin{cases} k < x - 1 - \frac{3x}{e^x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h(x) = x - 1 - \frac{3x}{e^x} \\ h'(x) = 1 - \frac{3 - 3x}{e^x} = \frac{e^x + 3x - 3}{e^x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m(x) = e^x + 3x - 3 \\ m'(x) = e^x + 3 > 0 \end{cases} \therefore m(x) \begin{cases} R \end{cases}$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \quad f(x) = e^x - x + 2x^2 \quad \square \square \square \quad f'(x) = e^x + 4x - 1$$

$$\square \quad f'(x) = e^x + 4 > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \square \quad R \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x = 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad f(0) = 1 - 0 + 0 = 1 \quad \square \square \square \square.$$

$$(2) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \leq x^2 + 2x - 3 + 2m \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad x \quad \square \square \square \quad e^x - x + 2x^2 \leq x^2 + 2x - 3 + 2m \quad \square \square \quad e^x + x^2 - 3x + 3 \leq 2m \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = e^x + x^2 - 3x + 3 \quad \square \square \quad \frac{1}{2} g(x)_{\min} < m$$

$$g'(x) = e^x + 2x - 3 \quad \square \quad g'(x) = e^x + 2 > 0$$

$$\square \square \quad g'(x) = e^x + 2x - 3 \quad \square \quad R \square \square \square \square \square \square. \quad g'(1) = e - 1 > 0, \quad g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{e} - 2 < 0$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad \square \square \square \quad g'(x_0) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad e^{x_0} + 2x_0 - 3 = 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad e^{x_0} = 3 - 2x_0$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x \in (-\infty, x_0) \quad \square \square \quad g'(x_0) < 0 \quad \square \quad g'(x) \quad \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\square \quad x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad g'(x_0) > 0, \quad g'(x) \quad \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\square \square \quad g(x) \geq g(x_0) = e^{x_0} + x_0^2 - 3x_0 + 3 = 3 - 2x_0 + x_0^2 - 3x_0 + 3$$

$$= x_0^2 - 5x_0 + 6$$

$$\square \quad x_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \quad \square \square \quad 2 < x_0^2 - 5x_0 + 6 < \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}g(x_0) \in \left(1, \frac{15}{8}\right) \implies m > \frac{1}{2}g(x_0)$$

$$m \geq 1.$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (a-1)x.$$

$$a < 0, \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) \leq \frac{e^x}{2e^2} - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 - x \quad a \text{ is a constant.}$$

$$1 \text{ and } 2 \text{ are both } 1.$$

$$a \leq \frac{e^x - \ln x}{x}$$

$$a \leq \frac{e^x - \ln x}{x} \implies g(x) = \frac{e^x - \ln x}{x}$$

$$a \leq \frac{e^x - \ln x}{x} \implies g(x) = \frac{e^x - \ln x}{x}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - ax + a - 1 = \frac{-ax^2 + (a-1)x + 1}{x} = \frac{(-ax-1)(x-1)}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a \leq 0 \implies \frac{1}{a} > 1 \implies f(x) > 0 \text{ for } x > \frac{1}{a} \implies f(x) < 0 \text{ for } 1 < x < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is increasing on } \left(1, \frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ and decreasing on } \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a \leq 1 \implies \frac{1}{a} \geq 1, \quad f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is increasing on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a \leq 1 \implies 0 < \frac{1}{a} < 1 \implies f(x) > 0 \text{ for } 0 < x < \frac{1}{a} \text{ and } f(x) < 0 \text{ for } \frac{1}{a} < x < 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is increasing on } \left(-\frac{1}{a}, 1\right) \text{ and decreasing on } \left(1, +\infty\right)$$

$$\text{monotonically increasing on } \left(-\frac{1}{a}, 1\right) \text{ and } \left(0, -\frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ and } (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{on } a > 1 \text{ and } x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{on } 1 < a < 0 \text{ and } x \in \left(1, -\frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ and } \left(-\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right).$$

$$2) f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (a-1)x, \quad \frac{e^x}{2e^2} - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 - x \ln x + ax, \quad \frac{e^x}{2e^2} \Leftrightarrow a, \quad \frac{e^x - \ln x}{x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x - \ln x}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{2e^2} \frac{(x-1)e^x - 1 + \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2e^2} (x-1)e^x - 1 + \ln x \quad h'(x) = \frac{1}{2e^2} xe^x + \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore h(1) = 0 \quad h(2) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \ln 2 > \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \ln \sqrt{e} = 0$$

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \in (1, 2) \text{ such that } h(x_0) = \frac{1}{2e^2} (x_0 - 1)e^{x_0} - 1 + \ln x_0 = 0, \quad -\ln x_0 = \frac{1}{2e^2} (x_0 - 1)e^{x_0} - 1$$

$$x \in (0, x_0) \quad h(x) < 0 \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore x \in (0, x_0) \quad g(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad h(x) > 0 \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad g(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(x_0) = \frac{e^{x_0} - \ln x_0}{x_0} - \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{2e^2} (x_0 - 1)e^{x_0} - 1$$

$$g(x_0) = \frac{e^{x_0}}{2e^2} + \frac{1}{2e^2} \frac{(x_0 - 1)e^{x_0} - 1}{x_0} = \frac{e^{x_0}}{2e^2} - \frac{1}{x_0}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{e^x}{2e^2} - \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \in (1, 2) \quad p(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$\text{①} y=3x-3 \quad \text{②} y=x^4.$$

解

$$\text{①} m=-2 \quad f(x)=x\ln x+2x-2 \quad f(1)=0 \quad f'(x)=x\cdot\frac{1}{x}+\ln x+2=\ln x+3 \quad \text{②} k_{\text{切}}=f'(1) \quad \text{③} \text{切线方程}$$

为

$$\text{②} f(x)+2x=x\ln x-mx+m+2x>0 \quad m(x-1)<x\ln x+2x \quad x>1 \quad m<\frac{x\ln x+2x}{x-1} \quad \text{③} \text{求最大值}$$

$$g(x)=\frac{x\ln x+2x}{x-1} \quad x\in(1,+\infty) \quad m<g(x)_{\min} \quad \text{④} \text{求} g(x)_{\min}.$$

解

$$\text{③} \text{①} m=-2 \quad f'(x)=x\ln x+2x-2 \quad \text{⑤} (0,+\infty) \quad \text{⑥}$$

$$f(1)=0 \quad f'(x)=x\cdot\frac{1}{x}+\ln x+2=\ln x+3$$

$$\text{⑦} f'(1)=3 \quad \text{⑧} y=f'(x) \quad \text{⑨} (1, f(1)) \quad \text{⑩} y-0=3(x-1) \quad \text{⑪} y=3x-3.$$

$$\text{②} f(x)+2x=x\ln x-mx+m+2x>0 \quad m(x-1)<x\ln x+2x \quad \text{⑫}$$

$$x>1 \quad x-1>0 \quad x>1 \quad m<\frac{x\ln x+2x}{x-1} \quad \text{⑬}$$

$$g(x)=\frac{x\ln x+2x}{x-1} \quad x\in(1,+\infty) \quad \text{⑭}$$

$$m<g(x)_{\min} \quad g'(x)=\frac{(\ln x+3)(x-1)-(x\ln x+2x)}{(x-1)^2}=\frac{x-\ln x-3}{(x-1)^2} \quad \text{⑮}$$

$$h(x)=x-\ln x-3 \quad x\in(1,+\infty) \quad \text{⑯}$$

$$h'(x)=1-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{x-1}{x}>0 \quad x\in(1,+\infty) \quad \text{⑰}$$

$$h(x) \quad x\in(1,+\infty) \quad \text{⑱} h(4)=1-\ln 4<0 \quad h(5)=2-\ln 5=\ln\frac{e^2}{5}>0 \quad \text{㉑}$$

$$\exists t\in(4,5) \quad h(t)=t-\ln t-3=0 \quad \ln t=t-3 \quad \text{㉒}$$

关注有礼

学科网中小学资源库



扫码关注

可免费领取**180套**PPT教学模版

- ✦ 海量教育资源 一触即达
- ✦ 新鲜活动资讯 即时上线